THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS.

At the following terms, to wit:

$2 00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance.

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JOSEPH W. TATE,

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Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1864—1y

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

J. R. DUFBORROW,

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Office one door South of the "Mengel House."

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. I. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. S. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D,

SCHELLSBURG, PA.,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John F. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.,

Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Forder, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. ALSIP & SON,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

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PHILADELPHIA. BEDFORD,

Philip Ford & Co., Hon. Job Mann.

Boyd & Hough. Hon. W. T. Daugherty

Armor Young & Bros., D. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

A NEW SENSATION

At Cheap Corner.

J. B. FARQUHAR has bought out one of the best Stores in the County, and is able now to offer

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORTH OF GOODS TO THE PUBLIC,

all bought before the last great rise in prices,

and will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞Don't fail to call at Farquhar's before you purchase. J. B. FARQUHAR.

September 8, 1864.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

French Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French all Wool Reps, Wool Delaines, Poplins, Mohairs, Coburg, Alpacas—all fashionable colors—cheap, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 60. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3097

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1865. VOL. 8, NO. 29.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, one insertion,	$1 00
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One square, each additional insertion	50

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A SCATHING EPISTLE.

Gov. Curtin Overhauls the President.

Pennsylvania's Quota Filled.

The Alleged Deficiency Greater than the Original Call.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, 26th Jan., 1865.

TO THE PRESIDENT: *Sir:* The act of the 3d of March 1863, commonly called the enrollment act, provided (section 4) that for the purposes of the act each Congressional district of the respective States should form a district, and (section 11) that all persons enrolled should be subject to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not however exceeding the term of three years, and further (section 12) that in assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President should take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia by and from the several States in which said districts were situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the rebellion, and should so make said assignments as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service.

The time of actual service which by this act you were directed to consider and allow for, could not, without impracticable labor, (for indeed at all) be fixed with exactitude for each district, but it could easily have been so approximated by averages that little if any practical injustice would have been done. The commencement of the third year of the war was close at hand at the time of the passage of the act. It would not have been difficult to ascertain, of one thousand men enlisted for three years, what was the average number that remained actually in the service at the end of the first and second years respectively, and thus the account have been substantially complied with. For instance suppose it to have been found that of one thousand men enlisted for three years, there remained in the service an average of forty per cent at the close of the first year, and twenty per cent. at the close of the second year. The result would have been under the provisions of the act, that sixteen hundred one-year's men would have been taken as the equivalent of one thousand three years' men.

Unfortunately the heads of bureaux, to whom the matter seems to have been entrusted, began by falling into a strange misconstruction of the act. They did in effect strike from the 12th section the phrases "period of their service" and "time of their service," and insert in lieu thereof the phrase "term of their enlistment," and then proceeded to apportion credits by multiplying the number of men furnished from a district by the number of years for which they were enlisted. Calculations made on this basis were of course most extravagant and the people everywhere felt that somehow injustice was being done. In the attempt to soften this, numerous and contradictory orders have been issued from the Provost Marshal General's office, and long essays by himself and others have been in vain published to explain and justify their action.

In fact, as soon as they get beyond the morally certain limit of the actual service of the man, their calculation has no longer a practical basis. Its principle, carried to a legitimate extreme, would justify the enlistment of one man for 50,000 years, and crediting him as the whole quota of the State, with a small excess.

Surely every reasonable man can say for himself whether he has found that getting one pair of boots for three years is practically equivalent to getting three pairs of boots for one year.

The visionary character of the system on which they have proceeded cannot be better illustrated than by the result at which they have arrived on the present occasion. The quota of Pennsylvania on the last call was announced to be 61,700. Her quota to make up deficiencies under that call was announced to be 66,999 men. On the 24th instant it was announced that the quota of the Western district had, on revision been fixed at 22 543, which would make that of the whole State about 44,000; and late on the same day it was further announced that the quota of the Western district was 25 512, and that of the whole State 49 583. All these changes being caused by no intervening circumstances that I am aware of. In fact, our quota on the last call was filled, and there can be no deficiency to be now supplied.

Their plan is unjust to the districts and to the government. It wholly ignores the losses of men by desertion, sickness, death and casualties. The loss is from most of these causes are greater during the first year of service than afterwards. A town which has furnished three thousand men for one year; has probably lost three-fifths of them from these causes before the expiration of the term. Another equal town which has furnished one thousand men for three years may before the expiration of that term have lost seventeen-twentieths of them. The first town will have thus given sixteen hundred men to the country—the second but eight hundred and fifty. There is no equality in this. The exhaustion of the industrial population of the two towns, is in very unequal proportions. As to the government—the government has in the first case the actual service during the whole year of fourteen hundred men—in the second case the actual service of say four hundred men during the whole first year, of probably not more than two hundred men during the whole second year and say one hundred and fifty men at most during the whole third year. Besides, the amount of service that may be required promptly is to be considered, and not merely the agreed term of service. At the late storm of Fort Fisher, one at least of the Pennsylvania one year regiments was engaged, and behaved most gallantly—who will say that if one third of their number had been enlisted for three years, it would on that account have been able to perform as much service as the whole number did in that unsurpassed exploit?

But there is even more serious error than has been above exposed. The clause of the act of 3d of March, 1863, under which your officers profess to be acting, has not been in force since the 24th of Feb. 1864.

Whether induced thereto by the strangeness of the system which had been adopted under it, or for whatever reasons, Congress thought fit to pass the act of 24th of Feb. 1864 (entitled. "An act to amend the act of 3d March 1863") which provides, (section 2,) that the quota of each ward of a city, town, &c., shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account as far as practicable the number which had been previously furnished therefrom.

Thus the former Act was amended by giving credits, not to districts but to smaller localities, and by omitting the provision for considering and allowing for the time of service in estimating credits; they were directed in future to be given as far as practicable on the basis of the number of men previously furnished, without reference to the time of service.

And this was followed up by the Act of 4th July, 1864 (passed at the same session) which provides (section 1,) that the President may at his discretion, call for any number of volunteers for the respective terms of one, two and three years, with bounties regulated according to their term of enlistment, and (section 2) that in case the quota of any town, &c., shall not be filled within the space of sixty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota.

These are the clauses which now regulate the subject. It is not for me or you, sir, to discuss the question of their propriety. They are to be obeyed.

It would be easy to show that they form a reasonable and intelligible system. Formerly when calls were made of men for military service, they were made by requisitions on the Governors of the respective States, who then proceeded to draft the required number to fill the quota of the State. In this draft, men from any State or locality who had voluntarily entered the service of the U. States, by enlisting in the army or otherwise, were not taken into account. No credits were given for them on the quota, any more than for men who had of their own accord engaged themselves in any other lawful employment. The systems however, of raising very large bodies of men as Volunteers, under the Act of Congress of 1861, had drawn upon the military population of the respective States and localities very heavily, and not quite equally, and therefore when the Enrollment Act of 1863 was passed, it was thought best to provide for equalizing the exhaustion, by allowing credits to localities for the Volunteers furnished by them. But the Government had accepted Volunteers for various terms of service and hence the effort to render the equalization more perfect by considering and allowing for the time of their service as well as the number of men. The Acts of 1864, recited, have modified this system by fixing a definite term of service (one year) for which men are to be drafted. Volunteers for not less than that term are to be credited to their localities on the quota and receive a certain bounty from the Government. Such of them as choose to enlist for longer terms receive further bounties from the Government, but so far as regards the increased term beyond one year, are not to be credited on the quota but are to be left on the same footing that all Volunteers were on before the Act of 1863. That is to say, the Government announces that it will take by its authority a certain number of men from a locality for military service for one year. That is the lawful demand which it will enforce. It pays bounties in case of localities to facilitate them in complying with this demand without a compulsory draft. But it has made no demand for men to serve for two or for three years. The Government receives and pays additional bounties to Volunteers for these terms, but, in that, deals with the men only, and, as the increased term of service beyond one year is not agreed to be rendered in compliance with any demand of the Government, it gives the locality no credit on the quota for it. The Government requires 100,000 men for one year, not a less number of men for a longer term. For a deficiency in the number of Volunteers for that term, it makes a draft for one year. This is to *fill* the quota—not more nor less—when the draft has been effected the quota is full—there is neither excess or deficiency.

You see that the system thus established by law is not without foundation in reason, and can be readily understood.

Sir, you may not have been heretofore apprised of the fact that your subordinates are wholly disregarding the Act of 24th of February, 1864. They are proceeding in open and direct violation of it, and are thus creating naturally, great confusion and uncertainty among the people. They announce on the one hand that although a three-years' man counts only as a one-year man towards the quota on which he volunteers, yet that he shall be counted as three one-year's men, towards the quota on a future call. This is directly in the teeth of the law. On the other hand, they are cyphering out a deficiency on the last call by counting three one-year's men as only equivalent to one three-year's man, which is equally against the law.

Thus the quota of Pennsylvania, under the call of 18th July last, was filled in accordance with the law by men to serve for not less than one year. The term of service of these men is not yet half-expired, and yet your subordinates are threatening a draft to fill an alleged deficiency on that very call, the existence of which they attempt to make out by persisting in their unlawful and unsubstantial theories and calculations. Our people know that the Government requires more men. They are willing to furnish them—heavy as the burden has become of the industrial population. Let the requirement be made in the clear and definite shape which the law provides for, and it will be cheerfully complied with. But it is hardly to be tolerated that your subordinates should be permitted longer to pursue the system of substituting, for the law, an eccentric plan of their own.

Sir, on behalf of the Freemen of this Commonwealth, who have always given a cheerful and hearty support to your Government in the prosecution of this war,—it is my duty to insist,—and I do insist—that you enforce upon your subordinates that obedience to the law which you owe, as well as they and all of us. It is of evil example—it tends to enfeeble—nay to destroy—the just power of the Government—that you should suffer your officers to treat with open contempt any Acts of Congress, and especially those which you have yourself approved, and which regulate a matter of such deep and delicate moment as the enforcing a draft for the military service.

Relying heartily on your wisdom and justice to set right what has thus been going wrong, and to compel henceforth on the part of all, a proper respect for and obedience to the laws of the land, I am, sir, very respectfully,

A. G. CURTIN.

Judge Pierrepont on Arbitrary Arrests.

The following passage in Judge Pierrepont's summing up of the Opdyke-Weed case, was called out by an attempt to impeach one of the defendant's witnesses by proving that he had been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette by the Government:

* * * Henry B. Stover has been on the stand before you—a man who has lived here many years attending to his business—a man of as good a character as any man in this crowded room, and yet he was let out of Fort Lafayette but a few weeks ago, where he had been confined for five months and four days, without the shadow of a crime; his business ruined, his fortune dissipated, and he compelled to begin life anew, and now the Government, finding that he has been wronged, are trying to repair the wrong by re-employing him again, and giving him all the contracts they can, for having been misled by fraudulent men, who wished to drive him away from the Boston Navy Yard for cutting into their business in trade.

This is a civil war, gentlemen. The tree of liberty is growing very vigorously just now. Give a verdict that will have the effect to muzzle the press and prevent the disclosure of frauds and the leaves of that tree will never put forth again, and next spring you will see that the tree is dead. You may water it with your tears or the blood of your sons, but it will not revive any more. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Let us recall Henry D. Stover's tale; it is but a trifling circumstance compared with many which the walls of that fort will tell, for a free country, where we boast so much of liberty. You heard it all under oath. You saw from his appearance that he was a man of energy and enterprise. He was engaged in furnishing the navy yard for the Government, and desired to extend his business likewise to Boston, and he was successful. Smith Brothers, I think he told you, desired to run him away from that trade, and they hired a clerk to make a false, perjured affidavit for $500, that he attempted to get things passed there on false weights, and Stover was arrested and put in Fort Lafayette, until, finally it was proved that his accusers were the ones in the wrong, and they are the ones that are now sentenced, and the Government having been misled, discovered too late that Mr. Stover was an innocent man.

Now these things, gentlemen, grow out of civil war, and they are very sad, but they need some guarding on your part.—Stover is brought here upon the stand, and you have seen the attempts made to blacken his character for crimes he never committed; and he is asked if he had not been in Fort Lafayette, as though he had been in there for some infamous crime, though he were to be blackened before you because a perjured villain for money had placed him there, when he had shown you that he had been restored to the confidence of the Government. Now these things have been constantly going on since the war commenced. For instance, a Mr. Nettleton went to Washington to get a position in the Treasury Department from a little town in Connecticut, and a drunken fellow there, who wanted to get the place, reported him to a magistrate in Washington as a secessionist and a spy, and Mr. Nettleton was arrested and put into the Old Capitol Prison, and lay there eleven months as innocent as the unborn child. These things have been constantly going on since this civil war commenced, and yet when an innocent man is, through mistake of the Government, put into prison, and he comes before a court of justice to testify, he is treated as a felon—as a culprit—and a vagabond, from New Orleans, who never knew him, is called here to blast his character.

These are the results of civil war.—They grow out of the underlings who, from a desire of exercising arbitrary power, are perpetually trying to undermine and destroy their fellow men. Gentlemen, there is not a man of you who is not as liable to be put in Fort Lafayette as Henry D. Stover. What could you think of it when, after it was discovered that you were not in the wrong, you were called to give evidence in a court of justice, and it should be considered as an evidence against your character? Gentlemen, it is for you to see that our civil liberty is not taken away entirely from us. If, by your verdict, you will muzzle and hush forever the public press, then our liberties are not worth a straw—they have departed.

Thus are the rights and the liberties of the citizens trampled under foot as attested by one who has invested this whole subject of arbitrary arrests in its practical form. It is difficult to conceive a more despotic sway than is here depicted, under the most absolute government, of the old world.

An Extraordinary And Horrible Crime.

A Triple Murder by a Recruiting Officer---His Arrest and Strange Conduct.

[From the Cleveland Leader, of Saturday.]

We learned yesterday the particulars of one of the most startling and atrocious murders which have ever been put on record, the details of which surpass in their accumulated horrors, the triple murder of the Cey family, a year ago, in Mendina, or that more recent, and perhaps more horrible, murder of the Roosa family, in Deerfield, in December last. So terrible is the story which we are about to relate, that it seems incredible. We were reluctant to believe it, and only accepted it as true, on hearing its facts confirmed by undisputable authority—Mr. Quinlan, of this city, who was present at the time of the arrest of the murderer and heard his confession. The facts are as follows:

A young man named David L. Bivins about twenty-five years of age, of prepossessing address and appearance, made his appearance a few weeks since at Grafton, Loram County, and established there a recruiting office for one of the regiments now being raised in this State in which he held a recruiting commission. He passed as a single man. Soon after coming to Grafton, he formed a marriage engagement with a lady living at Grafton Station, the daughter of a grocery keeper there, who had accumulated some property. Whether because he was in love with this girl, or merely because her father had promised to set him up in business, this scoundrel deliberately formed the diabolical purpose of returning to Coldwater, Michigan; where his wife was living, and killing her, in order to be free to marry the young lady in Grafton. On Monday last he left Grafton for his former home, near Coldwater, Michigan, arriving there on the same day, and being cordially received by his young wife, who was living with his father and mother. On Tuesday morning he hired a horse and sleigh and drove out of town, returning in the evening, and hiring another horse and sleigh at another stable. This was about 11 o'clock at night.

During the absence of Bivins in the evening, his wife was suddenly seized with the pains of child-birth, and, as his father was spending the evening at a neighbor's the old lady went out to find him and send for a doctor, leaving the sick woman entirely alone. During her absence the husband entered the house, and, unmoved by the delicate condition of his wife, deliberately killed her. While engaged in consummating the outrageous and horribly unnatural crime, his father and mother entered, and the fiendish villain, not shrinking at any amount of crime, shot both his father and mother, killing both. He then hid their bodies in the cellar, set the house on fire, and hurried to the railway station, forgetting his horse and sleigh, which he left standing in front of the burning house. He took the night train, then due, from Coldwater, arriving in Grafton on Wednesday.

Meantime, the horse, which he had left at the scene of triple murder, became frightened at the burning house, and, breaking the hitching strap by which he was fastened, ran home to his stable. When the house was discovered to be in flames, and, the conflagration quenched, the bodies were found in the cellar, the presence of the broken hitching strap tied to a post in front of the house, at once threw suspicion on Bivins. The Sheriff of the county with a deputy, immediately started in pursuit of him, and arrested him in Grafton, on Tuesday. On being arrested he confessed the crime. A number of peculiar pieces of silver were found on his person, which were known to be the property of his father.

The bearing of Bivins after his arrest, was as peculiar and extraordinary as the unprecedentedly horrible deed which he had done, and suggests the charitable conjecture that the man is insane. He coolly confesses the crime, and seems astonished at the excitement which it causes. He distributed among the crowd who gathered around him, a number of his autographs, written as follows: "David L. Bivins, murderer of his wife, father and mother." He jocosely bade good-bye to his acquaintances in Grafton, inviting them to come up and see him, and telling them that they would find him "playing checkers with his nose on the jail window." This bearing of his, together with the horrible atrocity of the murder, so incensed the crowd of spectators at Grafton Station, that they were for lynching him on the spot. Indeed, had not the Sheriff who had him in charge been a Mason, and called on Masons in the crowd to assist him in preventing it, the indignant crowd would have dispensed summary justice to the scoundrel. He was however, saved from lynch law, and placed on board the Toledo train, and taken back to Coldwater. He is in no danger of meeting his deserts there, as capital punishment is prohibited in Michigan by special enactment—an enactment which this case, if anything, will cause the repeal of.

Mr. BLAIR'S second visit to Richmond resulted in bringing Vice President Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and Judge Campbell to Fortress Monroe for the purpose of conferring with the Federal authorities as to terms of peace. They were met first by Secretary Seward, who telegraphed to President Lincoln to "come on." There they have been consulting, but we have no positive information of what passed between the parties. Sensation rumors are plenty. On Monday a telegram announced a general armistice, a cessation of hostilities and a restoration of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution, and a guaranty of indemnity to all citizens of the Confederacy. We are not prepared to place much confidence in any statements yet received. However, we will accede to Abraham Lincoln the honor of becoming a peace commissioner and give him further notoriety for having taken the first opportunity to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

Since writing the above we have received intelligence that Mr. Lincoln and Seward have returned to Washington to announce that the commission of peace ended in an entire failure. From the statements related by Washington correspondents we are inclined to believe Lincoln and Seward went to Fortress Monroe on a "spree," and drink toasts in honor of the amendment to the Constitution passed by Congress. The New York *World* under the title of "The Peace Convention," says:

It is given out in Washington, ostensibly by authority, that the interview between the President and Secretary of State and the rebel envoys, had no satisfactory result. The subject, however, is so important that the country will not be satisfied with vague and irresponsible givings out to newspaper correspondents, to be by them telegraphed over the country. The public has a right to know, and ought to be officially told, what proposals were made and rejected at a meeting which has kept the country in a fever of expectation, and which will be ever memorable in the history of the war.

We trust that Congress will to-day pass a resolution respectfully calling on the President for information. That body cannot legislate intelligently in relation to the war, if the executive is in possession of facts bearing on its duration, which he wilfully conceals from their knowledge. If the late negotiations have not been concluded, but only adjourned, the President would be justified in declining to give publicity to facts which might embarrass a subsequent stage of the proceedings. But if there are no proposals still pending, there can be no justification from withholding from Congress and the country a frank and full statement of what has been attempted, and of the causes of the failure.—*Star of the North.*

Concerning Editors.

At a late printers' festival, the editorial vocation was thus done brown:

The man that is expected to know everything, tells all he knows and guess at the rest: to make known his character, establish the reputation of his neighbors, and elect all candidates for office: to blow everybody and reform the world: to live for the benefit of others, and the epitaph on his tombstone—"Here he lies at last." In short, he is a locomotive running on the track of public notoriety; his lever is his pen: his boiler is filled with ink: his tender his scissers; his driving wheels public opinion: whenever he explodes it is caused by the non-payment of suscriptions.—*Exchange.*

We might go further and say that his break is an order from Government suppressing him: his lubricating oil a few thousands of dollars bonus or a fat office: his water-boy the "local;" his brakeman the Provost-Marshall; his freight train, the weekly; and his fuel, the subscribers.

"ONLY A LITTLE TIPSY."

"Oh, mamma," said a bright boy nine years, "did you hear the fire-bell ring this morning?"

"Yes, my dear."

"The city hall was burnt down," added the boy, "and a man who was put in the lock-up for disorderly conduct was burned to death."

"Was he, indeed?"

"Yes, mamma; and he was a real nice, kind man. He got into a scuffle last night with some rowdies, and to keep the peace till morning they put him in the lock-up. People are so sorry he is burnt."

"Yes, my dear boy, we have all reason to be sorry. For a man to be burned to death is a very shocking thing. But how came the poor man to be in that scuffle? You say he was a nice, kind man. That seems strange."

"Why, mamma, he was only a little tipsy."

"*Only a little tipsy!* That explains all."

"Yes, he was tipsy. And they think that in lighting his pipe towards morning, a spark fell on something that kindled very quick, and so the building was burnt, and the poor man in it. —He shrieked dreadfully to be let out, but they could not get him out till it was too late."

"Remember that, my boy. When you grow bigger, and the boys want you to drink anything like rum or wine, don't listen to them for a moment. They may say, 'A little won't hurt you.' Remember that all the drunkards in the world began by taking a little at first. The poor man who was burned to death this morning had no idea of being a drunkard. But bad habits become stronger and stronger, and they make slaves of us before we know it. Always remember the man who lost his life because he was "only a little tipsy."

"One word more, my boy; remember too that no "drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven."

THE PROMISED PEACE.—The greatest boon the Administration is now capable of bestowing upon the country is peace. We were promised it speedily if Lincoln was re-elected. He secured his re-election in some way, but there is no peace yet. If he will secure it to us, we will freely forgive him every folly he has committed, and Heaven knows they have been as numerous as the sands upon the sea-shore. Shall we have peace? The honest, intelligent, laboring masses of the country are becoming deeply interested in the solution of this question. They see the war was criminal, unnecessary, and desire to get out of it before becoming embroiled in a war with other nations. Shall we have peace with the South giving to her all her rights, or shall we have a five or ten years war with England and France?

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY: : : FEBRUARY 17, 1865.

☞Three shares in the *silt-stratum* (not third story ground-floor) of an oil company about closing, can be had by immediate application to the editor of this paper. Also, some Hoover and Marshall stock at *one dollar less* than sold for by the company, which we part with only because we need money.

Democrats, Rally!

The Democratic meeting on Monday evening last, was a spirited gathering, and showed that the Democrats of Bedford county are alive to the importance of keeping up their party organization. There cannot, however, be too much vigilance exercised by the Democracy, and we would impress upon the minds of our friends throughout the county, the necessity of preparation for the coming spring elections. It is true, the offices to be filled at those elections, are of a petty character, but they, nevertheless have often an important bearing upon the fall election. Our opponents are already at work in many of the districts. They know the importance of carrying the election boards and they hope to steal a march on us, by quietly obtaining votes from the army. In order to enable them to do this, they have had an act passed, permitting soldiers to send home their votes. They think that because they were enabled to succeed last fall, by fraudulent returns from the army, they can win again by the practice of similar trickery. We, therefore, urge Democrats to be on their guard. All that is necessary to defeat this scheme of the enemy, is watchfulness and energy. The same game was recently tried by the Abolitionists in Lancaster, but to no purpose. Mayor Sanderson, Democrat, was re-elected by 269 majority, a gain of 142 over last year, notwithstanding the returns from the army. Let the Democrats of close districts make their nominations at once and send tickets to the army with proper blanks for proxies. This done, let every Democrat turn out to the election. Let there be committees appointed to get out the indifferent and let every man *work!* We have now such an ascendency in this county, as with proper activity, will enable us to place our majority next fall at 1,000. Rally, Democrats, and prepare for the conflict!

Gov. Curtin's Letter to the President.

We call the attention of our readers to the very able and patriotic letter of Gov. Curtin to the President of the United States, on the subject of the enforcement of the conscription in Pennsylvania. We have frequently animadverted upon the very same wrongs of which Gov. Curtin complains, and have been soundly abused by the lick-spittle Administration press for doing so. Now, that the identical complaints which we have uttered, from time to time, in regard to the assignment of quotas and the execution of drafts, come from one who speaks *ex cathedra*, we hope the toadies of Mr. Lincoln, will acknowledge that they were wrong and we were right—that our course was patriotic and theirs against the rights and interests of the people. We ask every one who reads the letter of Gov. Curtin, to mark that he declares the system of drafting adopted by the War Department unjust and disastrous to the industrial classes of the country—that he shows the alleged deficiency under the last call, to be more than the call itself, and that Pennsylvania's quota under that call *has been filled;* thus fixing upon the administration at Washington, a deliberate attempt to defraud the State of Pennsylvania out of a credit due her of 50,000 men. In the name of our conscription-ridden people, we thank the Governor, for this manly protest, on their behalf, against the usurpation and oppression of the War Department.

Still Another Haul!

There is another sifting of the "able-bodied," to be made for this Congressional district. The total quota of the district is 2,403. Our county comes in for 378 of the above "dem. total," as Mantilini would say. The draft was to have come off on Wednesday last. The quota for this county, is apportioned among the several districts as follows:

Bedford borough,	20	M. Woodberry tp.	34
Bedford township,	20	Monroe do	19
Broad Top do	30	Napier do	14
Colerain do	12	Schellsburg bor.	7
Snake Spring do	11	Southampton tp	27
Cumb'd Valley tp	9	S. Woodberry do	41
E. Providence do	7	St. Clair do	37
Harrison do	9	Union do	31
Hopewell do	9	W. Providence do	9
Juniata do	11	Bloody Run bor.	8
Liberty do	18		
Londonderry do	5		378

☞Our good friend John Alsip, Esq., gave an entertainment to some friends at his house, on Tuesday evening last, at which we had the pleasure of being a guest. The Sheriff is the very "prince of good fellows," and knows how to make his friends feel "at home." The dinner served on the occasion, reflected great credit upon the culinary management of the ladies of the Sheriff's household, and we think all who partook of it, fully appreciated it.

☞For bargains, see sales of real estate in 4th column of 3d page.

The Abolition Amendment.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery within the United States, having passed the Senate some time ago, came up for consideration in the lower House of Congress on last Tuesday week, and after much speechifying, *pro* and *con.*, was adopted. Should this amendment prevail in three-fourths of the states, it will become a part of the Constitution. Our opinions on this subject, have been so frequently expressed, that we need not repeat them here. Suffice it to say, that we believe the abolition of slavery, by this process, to be an outrage upon the rights of the slave-holding states still adhering to the Union, and an insuperable barrier in the way of an early peace. The adoption of this amendment will not only deprive the people of the revolted states (should the rebel armies be dispersed) of a large portion of their property, but will inflict a severe blow upon the material prosperity of thousands of families in Delaware and Kentucky. Thus, the injustice of the measure is apparent. As in the case of Savannah, there may be slave-holders in every portion of the South who would welcome the restoration of the old flag, if it were sent to protect them in their rights. But this amendment strikes at their right of property and hence they are driven to seek protection under the sheltering ægis of Jefferson Davis.

It has been, doubtless, a matter of surprise and mortification to many of our readers, that Gens Coffroth and some thirteen other members of Congress elected as Democrats, should have been found voting for this amendment. We feel that we cannot do this part of the subject justice. In fact we are thoroughly disgusted with the discussion of the interminable negro question, and would fain turn our attention to subjects which more nearly concern the interests and welfare of that neglected portion of the human race, the white people of the country.

The Peace Question.

Message of the President on the Subject.

The Peace Conference between Messrs. Lincoln and Seward, of the United States, and Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and J. A. Campbell, of the Confederate States, resulted, as our readers are aware, in no agreement between the parties. It appears that all the Southern commissioners asked, was, a suspension of hostilities, with a view to a gradual disbanding of both armies, and a commercial treaty between the North and the South, in order to pave the way to re-union. They did not declare that they would never consent to return to the Union. But Messrs. Lincoln and Seward gave them to understand that no peace could be had except by unconditional submission on their part and their acceptance of the abolition programme. Thus the inevitable negro was again permitted to stand in the way of peace and re-union. Mr. Lincoln has sent into Congress, a message, giving the correspondence between the parties prior to their meeting and the following brief account of the interview:

On the morning of the 3d the gentlemen, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, came aboard of our steamer and had an interview with the Secretary of State and myself of several hours' duration. No question of preliminaries to the meeting was then and there made or mentioned. No other person was present; no papers were exchanged or produced; and it was, in advance, agreed that the conversation was to be informal, and verbal merely.

On our part, the whole substance of the instructions to the Secretary of State, hereinbefore recited, was stated and insisted upon, and nothing was said inconsistently therewith; while by the other party it was not said that, in any event, or on any condition, they *ever* would consent to reunion, and yet they equally omitted to declare that they *never* would so consent.—They seemed to desire a postponement of that question, and the adoption of some other course first, which, as some of them seemed to argue, might or might not lead to reunion, but which course, we thought, would lead to an indefinite postponement. The conference ended without result. The foregoing, containing, as is believed, all the information sought, is respectfully submitted. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE PUBLISHERS' CONVENTION.—A convention of publishers met at the Buehler House, Harrisburg, on Thursday, 9th inst. Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, of the Doylestown *Democrat*, was chosen President, and B. Y. Hamsher, Esq., of the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*, was appointed secretary. Resolutions requesting the Representatives and Senators in Congress, from this state, to vote for the repeal of the duty on printing paper, were unanimously adopted. The press of the state was well represented. After the Convention adjourned, the delegates were excellently entertained by "mine host" of the Buehler House, with an elegant oyster supper. It was unanimously voted that the proprietor of the "Buehler," knows "how to keep a hotel." *Apropos* of this, we would inform our readers that our friend Bolton has greatly improved his hotel, having re-fitted it in very comfortable style. It is now *the* hotel of Harrisburg.

The following is what the Abolitionists call "*The Constitutional Amendment.*"

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE XIII, SECTION I. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Democratic Meeting!

The Council-fires Re-kindled!

Old Bedford O. K.!

The Annual Meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county, for the purpose of choosing a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, assembled in the Court House, in this place, on Monday evening last. THOMAS DONAHOE, ESQ., of Southampton, was chosen President; Hon. James Burns, Col. F. D. Beegle, John Hershberger, W. Mason, Richard McMullin, Henry Yont, Nicholas Koons, Thos. W. Horton, Esq., Peter F. Lehman, Esq., Aaron Reed, Daniel Barley, Jacob Bowser, P. M. Barton, Jacob Fletcher, Hugh Wilson, Amos Collins, Jacob Yont, Vice Presidents; Sergeant Hayes Irvine, W. Findlay Mann, Henry P. Diehl, D. R. Anderson, Westley Perdew, and M. A. Hunter, Esqs., Secretaries.

The following named gentlemen were, on motion, appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: E. F. Kerr, J. T. Gephart, P. W. Steckman, M. A. Hunter, Jac. Bowser, W. Mason, Jos. C. Miller, H. Clapper, Jas. E. Burns, Josiah Miller, Geo. Rhonds, Jac. Fletcher, Sol. Egolf, D. A. T. Black, A. J. Morgart, John McCleary, J. Henry Schell, Westley Perdew, Jacob Walter, Geo. Beegle, John Diltz, D. S. Brumbaugh.

Whilst the committee were in consultation, speeches were made by O. E. Shannon, B. F. Meyers, and John Palmer, Esqs. The Committee having agreed upon a report, the chairman, Mr. E. F. Kerr presented, for the consideration of the meeting, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Republic was founded upon the theory of the Democratic party, to wit, that the Federal Government is one of limited powers, delegated to it in the Constitution, and that all powers not so delegated, are reserved to the States and to the people; and *whereas* a disregard for this just and wholesome doctrine, on the part of the political party which is now in power, has resulted in a dissolution of the Union and civil war, and *whereas* the bloody experiment of centralization and consolidation, has utterly failed to restore the Union and secure peace, *therefore*,

Be it resolved, That in order to re-establish the government of the Constitution and to secure peace and tranquility within the borders of the Republic, the rights of the states and of the people, reserved and guaranteed to them by the Constitution, must be maintained, and to this end the National Democratic Party must be restored to power.

Resolved, That the fanaticism which aims at the equalization of the white and black races, and which now finds its most prominent exponents in the leaders of the "Republican" party, must prove disastrous to both races and will result in such conflict between them as will bring about the extermination of one, or the other.

Resolved, That the corruptions and crimes of the officials connected with the present administration, as exhibited in the Weed-Opdyke case, in the New York Custom House frauds, in the robbery of the Philadelphia Custom House and the great copper-theft in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and in many other notable instances, deserve the condemnation, as they excite the disgust, of honest men of all parties.

Resolved, That it is the right of citizens arrested for violation of the Conscription Law, to be tried according to the provisions of that law, and that we, therefore, call the attention of the War Department to the fact that citizens of this county have been arrested and imprisoned under pretence of having violated that law, without being tried according to its provisions, and we hereby demand redress for these grievances to our injured fellow citizens.

Resolved, That we recommend obedience to the laws of the land, on the part of the President as well as the people, and in the language of Gov. Curtin, in his recent letter to Mr. Lincoln, we insist that that functionary "enforce upon his subordinates that obedience to the law which he owes, as well as they and all of us."

Resolved, That the issue between the Democratic and Abolition parties, has been, for years, and particularly since the existence of the present rebellion, "The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." In violation of the trust reposed in him, Alexander H. Coffroth, the Representative of this district in Congress, has voted against the party that placed him where he is and has seen proper, for some reason or other, to betray those who have placed more confidence in him than he deserved, giving by his vote to amend the Constitution, the victory to the abolition party, and putting the Democratic party in a false position before the the country. For this act of base treachery, he should receive the scorn, contempt and condemnation of every sound Democrat in the district. He has forfeited their confidence and should go down with those who have gone before him, as unworthy the confidence of any party—a disgrace to his position and a dishonor to the District.

Resolved, That we despise the petty trickery of the leaders of the "Republican" party of our Congressional, Judicial and Legislative districts, by which the Democratic candidates for Congress, Judge and Legislature, although fairly elected by a majority of the legal voters of the respective districts, and lawfullly certified to be so elected by the return judges of the several districts, were defrauded out of their rights to those offices; and that we will seize the first opportunity to avenge the wrong thus perpetrated upon the Democracy of these districts, by giving a clear Democratic majority in every one of them, over "Republican" frauds and every thing else.

Resolved, That the attempt to "whitewash" the outrages perpetrated by the Republican wire-pullers upon the people of our Congressional, Judicial and Legislative districts, by getting up a one-sided investigation, is too transparent to deceive even the most unsuspecting mind and that its object is well understood by the Democracy of Bedford county.

Resolved, That O. E. Shannon, Esq., be and he is hereby elected one of the Representative delegates for this Representative district, to the next Democratic State Convention, and that we recommend to the conventions of Fulton and Somerset counties, that each county of the district be considered as entitled to one delegate so long as the present apportionment lasts.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend a thorough organization of the party throughout the county, for the coming Spring elections, believing that the Democracy need only be firm in their struggle with fanaticism, to be crowned with success in the end, and, therefore, urge upon every Democrat the importance of his doing his whole duty in the premises.

The meeting then adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Union and the Democratic party as the instrument of its restoration.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞Keen—the air and the dealers in white men.

☞Patriotic—shoddy contractors and substitute brokers.

☞All the rage—third story "ground-floors" in oil companies.

☞Caved—The Franklin *Repository*, on our legislative case.

☞Deep—the snow and "our noble President." Whither are we *drifting?*

☞Court has been in session since Monday. The attendance is not very large.

☞Clark Wilson, Esq., has sold the Butler *Herald* to J. C. Coll, Esq., under whose management the paper is now published.

☞What is the matter? We haven't seen a copy of the *Patriot & Union* for a week. What's wrong, friend Brimner?

☞Both branches of the Legislature have passed a bill fixing the 24th of March as the day of final adjournment.

☞How do you like it? We mean you fellows that were simple enough to believe that if Lincoln were re-elected there would be no more drafts. How do you like the prospect? Looks *blue*, doesn't it?

☞The Winter of Abolition discontent—Winter Davis. He storms quite refreshingly at the Administration. May he snow them up and blow them up, any way at all, so he uses them up.

☞Our friend John H. Brimner, formerly of the Pennsylvanian, and lately connected with the *Age*, has become the publisher of the *Patriot & Union*. John is an energetic and enterprising fellow, and we have no doubt he will "bring out" the central organ, *comme il faut*.

☞On Wednesday last Messrs. E. F. Kerr, J. B. Cessna and J. T. Koagy, were admitted to the practice of the law, in the several courts of this county. We understand that these young gentleman passed a very creditable examination. Success to them.

☞Philip Dougherty, Esq., a well known citizen of Harrisburg, died at his residence in that city, on Friday evening, 3d inst. Mr. Dougherty was, for years, a regular visitor at Bedford Springs.

☞The Democrats of Reading, elected the City Treasurer and a majority of the city councils at the late election, but lost the Mayor. This is very good for a city which gave nearly 100 majority for Lincoln.

☞Just listen:

Abe and Stephens held a parley
To settle the nation's hash;
Up jumped the 'tarnal nigger
And knocked it all to smash!

☞Gov. Curtin says that, according to the War Department's construction of the Conscription law, one man enlisted for 50,000 years, would fill Pennsylvania's quota. That is the reason why so few Abolitionists are drafted. They "filled their quota" with John Brown, and they say his soul is still "marching on."

☞The following fires have occurred within a week: H. H. Miller's dwelling-house, in Lafayetteville, entirely destroyed; Daniel Barley's tannery, in Middle Woodberry tp.,—burned to the ground; Joseph Griffith's tannery, in St. Clair tp.,—nothing saved; Elonberger's hotel, on the Bedford and Somerset turnpike, in Allegheny tp., Somerset county,—entirely consumed.

All the Rebels asked for was an Armistice.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, speaking in a manner which leads us to regard what he says as authoritative, says:

There is no truth whatever in the statement extensively circulated that the rebel commissioners demanded recognition, and refused to enter into negotiations except on that basis.—The whole question of peace and the views of the two sections were talked over in a general way. Stephens and associates did not in all of this general conversation intimate whether they would or would not accept anything else but recognition and independence. What they did say was that they did not desire to fix any ultimatum as a starting point in their negotiations. The ultimatum was a question which, in their opinion, should be arrived at through negotiations as the terms of settlement, and not fixed as the starting point. They asked that commissioners, vested with full powers to treat on peace, should be appointed by both sides, and that there should be an armistice while negotiations were pending. This was the sum and substance of their demand, which they claimed was necessary to work their people up to the point of reunion or any other demand of the federal government.

MR. LINCOLN'S THREE POINTS.

The President and Mr. Seward refused to grant an armistice for a single day. Mr. Lincoln informed them that there were three points which he would not yield:—

1. That no armistice would be granted for a single day.

2. That a united country was the only basis upon which peace could be obtained. Restoration of the Union and full obedience to the laws by the people of the Southern States were the *sine qua non*.

3. That the action of Congress in regard to slavery should be recognized as the law of the land—meaning in this the constitutional amendment.

If the above statement be true, and we have no reason to disbelieve a single word of it, Mr. Lincoln must be held responsible for the continuance of the war, and for all the bloodshed and misery that must flow from it. If men high in position among the rebels made any such statements and offers, we believe peace on fair and honorable terms was within our grasp, and that it was deliberately rejected by Abraham Lincoln. The account given by the correspondent of the *Herald* agrees precisely with the statements from Richmond sources, which we publish elsewhere. A few days at most will enable us to lay Mr. Lincoln's own account before our readers. We suppose he will hardly dare to make a glaringly false return of what transpired.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Negro Convention at Harrisburg.

The negroes of Pennsylvania are now holding a State Convention in Harrisburg. Speeches were made by Senator Morrow B. Lowry, and a number of colored orators. A series of resolutions declaring the rights of negroes to equal, social and political rights in the State of Pennsylvania were adopted on the 9th instant. The convention was in session the same evening, and the telegram to the associated press states that it was largely attended by Senators and members of the House of Representatives. The world moves. Soon the term negro equality will become obsolete, and the watchword of the now dominant party will be negro superiority.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

From Grant's Army.

A Forward Movement.

Sharp Fighting Near Hatcher's Run.

WEDNESDAY, February 8, 1865.

General Grant has made another demonstration on the south side of Petersburg. On Sunday last the 5th and 2nd corps, together with Gregg's cavalry, went south along the Weldon railroad. They started at three o'clock in the morning. But little opposition was met with until after they had crossed Rowanz creek, about fifteen miles south of Petersburg, when the Confederates were discovered in considerable force. The Federal advance was checked, and intrenchment began. The Confederates attempted to dislodge the Federals from their position but were repulsed, with a reported loss of two hundred prisoners.

THURSDAY, February, 1865.

The movement made by a portion of Gen. Grant's army was by portions of Warren's and Humphery's corps. The total number of troops engaged was about fifteen thousand. Gen. Meade commanded the force in person. Humphrey's corps was upon the southern flank. Warren's on the northern. Humphrey marched west from his camp, crossing the Weldon railroad at Ream's Station, and advancing four miles westward along the Vaughn road to Hatcher's run. Warren moved along parallel roads three miles north of the Vaughn road. The skirmishing with the Confederates has been already reported, and it is stated that the Federal loss in these contests will amount to nearly four hundred. On Sunday night the Federal troops halted on an intrenched line facing northwest and crossing Hatcher's Run at right angles. Warren's northern flank was six miles southwest of Petersburg, and three miles from the Southside railroad. Humphrey's southern flank was nine miles southwest of Petersburg and seven miles from the Southside railroad. The Confederates were in strong force all along the front. The object of the movement was to be to control the roads leading from Petersburg south, so that Confederate troops could not be sent to oppose Sherman.

On Monday morning all seemed favorable but the enemy during the night had brought up large reinforcements, and in the forenoon they disposed them for the attack. They first sent all their troops against Warren's corps. Attacked in front and flank it was forced to give way, and retreated in a somewhat broken condition nearly two miles. This retreat exposed a portion of the Sixth corps that was crossing Hatcher's run, to reinforce Humphrey. They were driven in confusion across the run. Humphrey then retreated, the Confederates attacking him as he marched, but doing very little damage. On Monday night the Federal troops were all on the east side of Hatcher's run. In the two days fighting they had lost one thousand men. The Confederates were in strong force on the opposite side of Hatcher's run. The movement was a failure; no ground was gained, and the losses inflicted, have been heavy. This is the fifth time Gen. Grant has unsuccessfully repeated this movement towards the Southside railroad.—*The Age.*

—MARRIED—

ROSS—LITSINGER.—On the 2d inst., by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. James W. Ross, of Wooster, Ohio, and Miss Eliza J. Litsinger, of this county.

FEATHER—BLACKBURN.—On Thursday, 9th instant, by Jacob Walter, Esq., Mr. Chauncey Feather to Miss Sarah Margaret Blackburn, both of Napier township.

—DIED—

MURRAY.—In Pierceton, Ind., on the 27th ult., Mrs. Mary F. Murray, wife of Thomas M. Murray, Esq., formerly of Bloody Run, this county.

Deceased was well known and much esteemed in this community. She leaves a husband and little daughter—a most interesting child—to mourn her untimely death.

HAUSE.—In Schellsburg, Dec. 23, 1864, Mrs. Mary M. Hause, in the 70th year of her age.

SLACK.—In Schellsburg, on the 25th ult., suddenly, John, infant son of George and Mrs. Slack, in the 11th month of his age.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
February 10, 1865—1y New York.

The Hopewell Oil Company.

Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the stock of The Hopewell Oil Company will be closed on the 25th day of February next. Agents are requested to make report of all sales immediately after said day. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Treasurer.
February 3, 1865.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR WILLIAM WATSON ANDERSON died near Harper's Ferry, Va., Jan. 16, 1865, in the 26th year of his age. He entered the United States service September, 1861, with the rank of first Lieutenant, was promoted to a Captaincy early in 1863, and to a Majority in 1864.

He was a young man of great innate nobleness of soul. In disposition he was amiable and demonstrative. He attracted many and repelled none. Strong men wept when they heard of his death, and the touching scenes which occurred at his funeral will not soon be forgotten.

As a soldier he had few superiors. He was as brave as patriotic. An officer remarked that it was Major Anderson's pride and boast that he had never disobeyed an order, though he may have failed in its execution. Where duty called he went, regardless of danger. Such was his worth that when there were many applications for the command at Harper's Ferry, it was assigned to him, though he had never sought that honorable and responsible position.

He had expected to return to his home in February on account of his father's ill-health, but God called him, at an unexpected hour, to another world.

The way of God is often in the sea, and His path in the great waters, and His footsteps are not known. But what we know not now we shall know hereafter, and looking at this sad bereavement in the light of the next world, we shall say with thankfulness: He hath done all things well."

God is His own interpreter,
And He will make it plain.

These remarks might be greatly extended, but space will not permit. We enclose herewith the Resolutions adopted by the Regiment to which Maj. Anderson was attached, together with an accompanying letter.

HEADQUARTERS 20TH PENNA. CAVALRY,
LOVETTSVILLE, Va., Jan. 23, 1865.

E. L. ANDERSON, Esq., Bedford, Pa.:

Sir—If the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of the officers and men of the Regiment, in which your son served so honorably and so well, and if the fact of having left a name that will not be forgotten in this command, be any alleviation of the terrible suffering incident to his sudden death, I beg your acceptance of the enclosed resolutions, passed by the mourning brother officers of your son. The sorrow of those who have stood with him in the day of battle is, perhaps, second only to that of his immediate family. The association, enhanced by mutual peril and rendered so interesting by the amiable character of your son, is only forgotten with life itself. The grief of this Regiment is beyond my power to adequately convey. Your son's place cannot be supplied.

With a present hope that the Almighty will comfort you and your family in your hour of affliction,

I am, sir, most respectfully, &c.,
ISAAC B. O'CONNOR.

Tribute of Respect.

LOVETTSVILLE, Va., Jan., 20, 1865.

At a meeting of the officers of the 20th Pa. cavalry, held at Lovettsville, Va., Jan. 20, 1865 the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased an All-wise Providence in his mysterious dealings with men, to remove suddenly from amongst us our brother officer and companion in arms, Maj. W. Watson Anderson, and although constrained to acknowledge the stern fact, yet it is scarce possible to realize that we shall never again meet him on earth. It seems but yesterday that side by side in the prime of his manhood and in all the greatness of his courageous soul we stood with him in battle array, his voice cheering us on and his example infusing energy and determination in the hearts of all. But, he is gone! His noble heart is stilled in death, we shall hear his voice no more—no more shall his commanding form be seen in the van of his regiment;

Resolved, That while bowing with humble submission to the decree of an inscrutable God, we cannot but deplore the loss of a brave and gallant officer, a high-minded and honorable man inimitable in his actions, unwavering in principle, and wedded to pure and holy thoughts.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family in the hour of their dire calamity and when the bitter cup is filled to overflowing, we are sustained by the unfading hope that their loss and ours, though deep, is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That the officers and men of the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry tender to the bereaved family of their lamented brother officer and fellow soldier their sincere and heartfelt sympathy for the loss of so gallant an officer, true hearted friend and amiable gentleman.

Resolved, That the army has lost an officer who could be but ill spared, one whose place cannot well be supplied, for in life his actions, off or on the field, reflected credit to himself and his command, honor to his country and his country's flag—one whose acquaintance was eagerly courted and whose friendship was highly prized. He was one of those very few of whom it may be truly said:

"He was a man. Take him all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again."

Resolved, That it will require no towering monument to remind the members of the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry of the loss of one so endeared to all alike by his uniform courtesy and kindness in their daily intercourse, and his gallant and noble bearing in the hour of strife.—His shrine is in their heart. His name shall ever be remembered with pride mingled with sorrow. The hearts of his comrades is the fitting mausoleum of so gallant a spirit.

Resolved, That though lost to us forever, his noble example shall only be forgotten when we shall have followed him to that unexplored region, that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and that they be published in the leading journals of the State.

R. B. DOUGLAS, President.
Maj. 20th Penn'a Cavalry.
ISAAC B. O'CONNOR, Secretary.
Adjutant 20th Penn'a Cavalry.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Snider, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to Jacob Snider, of South Woodberry township, and Samuel Snider and Jacob Stuckey, of Middle Woodberry township, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are notified to make known the same to said executors without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

JACOB SNIDER,
SAMUEL SNIDER,
JACOB STUCKEY,
February 17, 1865—6t* Executors.

GAZLAY'S
PACIFIC MONTHLY.

Now is your time to subscribe for our New Pacific Monthly, which we cheerfully commend to you as the Excelsior of all the

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Employing and paying more for Literary talent than any other Magazine in the country, we flatter ourselves that no department of the Pacific Monthly will suffer neglect from the want of able and well known

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Now is the time to subscribe, and have your volume complete for 1865. We will furnish back numbers to such as do not subscribe in time for the January or February number. But to be sure and get them without delay, send in your subscriptions early. Our subscription price is

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As an additional inducement to subscribe early, we shall distribute among our subscribers a large list of valuable Premiums, relying upon an extraordinary large subscription list to compensate us for our liberality. These premiums will consist of valuable Souvenirs of the golden wealth of the Pacific States, and will be as follows:—

☞To any person sending us One Hundred Paying Subscriptions, we will send them *immediately*, a Twenty and a Ten Dollar Gold Piece, California coinage, and an extra copy of the Pacific Monthly for a year, *free*.

☞To any person sending us Fifty Paying Subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Ten and a Five Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the Pacific Monthly for a year, *free*.

☞To any person sending us Twenty-five Paying subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Five Dollar and a Two-and-half Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the Pacific Monthly for a year, *free*.

☞To any person sending us Ten Paying subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Three Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the Pacific Monthly for a year, *free*.

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☞We are, also, having made, a large quantity of valuable PRESENTS and KEEPSAKES for single subscribers, who send direct to the Office.

The Presents and Souvenirs consist of Ladies' Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, etc.; and Gentlemen's Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Settings for Cane-Heads, etc., made from California and Nevada Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore—Crystalized Quartz Jewelry, (commonly known as California Diamond Jewelry.) The Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore from which these Souvenirs are made, is made from the celebrated Gould & Curry and Ophir mines of Nevada, and will be valuable as mementos, as well as beautiful in appearance and design. EVERY REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, as above, to the Pacific Monthly, will be entitled to one of these articles for every subscription standing opposite their names on our books.

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PUBLISHERS

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NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

121 Nassau Street, New York.

WHITE & BAUER,

San Francisco, California.

January 27, 1865—1y.

Turnpike Election.

The annual election of the Stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, for five Managers, to serve one year, will be held at the house of A. J. Snively, in Schellsburg, on Monday, the 6th day of March, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

A. E. SCHELL, Sec'y.

Schellsburg, February 17, 1865.

Turnpike Election.

An election for five Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of S. S. Hayes, in McConnellsburg, on Monday, the 6th day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.

Feb. 17, 1865.

NEW CARPETING.

A large supply of LIST and all WOOL Capetings. Also—Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

Receipts and Expenditures

OF BEDFORD COUNTY,

For the year ending January 2d, 1865.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, ESQ.,

Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from the 4th day of January, 1864, to the 2d day of January, 1865.

TREASURER, CR.

To balance on hand at last settlement		$3,814 72
To cash received from collectors.		
Joseph Evans, Broad Top township,	1859,	23 88
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	16 52
Simon Stuckey, Colerain	1860	91 37
R. D. Barclay, Bedford borough	1861	235 38
Frederick Hildebrandt, Juniata tp.	"	97 49
William Bonnell, Londonderry	"	42 03
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	"	86 97
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	"	91 44
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	67 59
Thomas M. Lynch, Bedford bor.	1862	198 69
William Phillips, Bedford tp.	"	14 89
Jonathan Hyde, Harrison	"	179 33
Casper Stoup, Juniata	"	129 24
William Cook, Londonderry,	"	206 30
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	35 73
John Wayde, Napier	"	410 51
D. A. T. Black, Providence East	"	27 44
John Feaster, St. Clair	"	53 40
Francis Beard, Union	"	154 52
J. R. Durborrow, Woodberry M.	"	115 43
Henry Nicodemus, Bedford bor.	1863	469 16
Jacob Fetter, Bedford township	"	300 00
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg bor.	"	128 52
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"	12 06
Lewis N. Fyan, Juniata tp.	"	350 00
Thomas Fisher, Cumberland Valley	"	566 40
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring	"	433 76
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	598 18
D. A. T. Black, Providence East	"	93 33
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	269 58
George Beegle, Union	"	50 00
James E. Kay, Hopewell	"	421 52
John C. Figart, Broad Top	"	481 85
Aaron Reed, Woodberry S.	"	190 00
John Mors, Southampton	"	405 73
John W. Crisman, St. Clair	"	786 00
Peter Winegardner, Napier	"	597 21
Alfred Entriken, Liberty	"	32 85
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	100 00
William M. Pearson, Woodberry M.	"	867 91
H. B. Akers, Bedford borough	1864	322 53
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	213 11
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"	35 00
Wm. Mason, Cumb'd Valley tp.	"	100 00
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	220 37
Wm. Gorsuch, Hopewell	"	150 00
George Gardill, Juniata,	"	200 00
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	200 00
Wm. Stuckey, Monroe	"	153 00
William Crisman, Napier	"	200 00
Joseph Fisher, Providence W.	"	200 00
P. M. Barton, Providence E.	"	125 00
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	100 00
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	253 00
George Smouse, Snake Spring,	"	102 00
George Beegle, Union	"	149 00
Samuel Crisman, Woodberry S.	"	356 00
Sol. Barley, Woodberry M.	"	545 00
John Echert, Liberty	"	285 00
Received on 438 assessed soldiers		43 80
John J. Cessna, Commonwealth cases		74 43
John Cessna, Esq., unseated lands redeemed		53 52
On note of Mower & Tate		8 70
On note of S. Peck		49 58
John G. Fisher, Esq., on sale of stoves		45 78
Commissioners sale of unseated lands		61 72
Taxes on unseated lands		524 57
Whole amount received		$18,736 75

TREASURER. CR.

By amount paid Grand and Petit Jurors		$1,476 19
Assessors making triennial and other assessments		586 77
Expenses of spring election		218 93
August election		281 80
October election		491 38
November election		493 00
Jonathan Feightner, Commissioner		9 00
P. J. Shoemaker "		119 50
Andrew Crisman "		123 69
George Roades "		131 00
Michael Wertz "		48 00
John G. Fisher Clerk to Commissioners		180 00
H. H. Akers Attorney to "		75 00
Joshua Mower, attending and repairing Court House		56 03
Levi Agnew, Court crier		57 00
" " cleaning Court House		45 00
Mary Morris, cleaning and scrubbing offices in Court House		30 00
Wood furnished Court House and Jail		44 95
Coal " " "		78 79
Holding inquests		92 07
John B. Costner, holding inquest		10 87
Road and bridge views		147 00
Charles Merwine, services as janitor, cutting wood and attending Court House		78 91
Simon P. Harbaugh, binding dockets		9 00
John Aldstadt, costs in Commonwealth cases		1,200 56
John Major " "		2 67
G. H. Spang " "		73 93
J. A. Henderson " "		66 21
Benj. Wigfield " "		56 59
M. Richey " "		11 16
Wm. M. Hall " "		10 00
Jeremiah Shaw " "		22 36
Constables returns		296 24
Constables attending juries		15 00
John G. Fisher, attending bridge sales, copying assessments, holding appeals, furnishing blank books for Commissioners' office, &c.,		150 53
J. R. Durborrow, printing		112 15
H. F. Meyers "		507 20
David Over "		177 70
John Mors and James E. Kay, money overpaid on duplicates		13 72
William Oster, attending election		2 90
J. M. Shoemaker, covers for duplicates		3 26
George Blackburn, building bridge in Liberty township		1,350 00
Constables arresting prisoners		6 12
Nicholas Sleek and Mark Housare, reward and arresting horse thief		82 20
Wm. Hartley, goods furnished for Court House		7 45
Geo. Blymyer & Son " "		53 39
John Aldstadt, taking John Miller to Western Penitentiary		110 00
John Aldstadt, keeping prisoners		259 67
Sam. Creswell, stoves for Court House		129 50
John Barder, hobbling prisoners		7 00
Henry Mower, papering Prothonotary's office		9 02
John Aldstadt, bed for use of Jail		27 50
Talesmen,		48 46
Joshua Mower and others, tipstaves		58 75
Henry Reimund, painting Prothonotary's office		5 45
Drs. Comph[illegible] and Watson, medical attendance to P. A. Ringler		13 00
A. C. [illegible]vical, seal for Commissioners' office		10 25
Graff & Hugus, stoves for Court House		91 00
J. B. Farquhar, revenue stamps, bank note detector, &c.,		9 50
T. C. Garrett, lumbe		4 87
J. McCleary, acknow[illegible] deeds		60
John Cook, building bridge		225 00
Martin Hoover, work done on bridge at Stonerstown		75 00
F. L. Hutter, blanks and books for Commissioners' office		67 90
O. E. Shannon, dockets for Prothonotary's office		138 91
J. S. Noble, error in check of Reed		13 26
L. N. Fyan, building bridge		35 00
Freight on stoves from railroad		9 23
Reed & Schell for revenue stamps		9 50
George Roades on bridge		50 00
Expenses of sale of unseated lands		38 26
W. S. Haven for stationery		56 44
Miscellaneous checks		90 88
John Sill interest on note		120 00
John Brice interest on note		192 00
John Brice's note paid		5,000 00
Fox and wild cat scalps		216 34
Treasurer's salary		300 00
Stationery		10 00
Uncurrent funds		7 00
Treasurer for auditing and collecting old accounts		20 00
Attorney's fees on same		10 00
Auditors and clerk		75 00
		$16,506 23
Charges	$18,736 75	
Credits	16,506 23	
Balance in Treasury	$2,230 52	

Statement of Moneys

Due and owing to Bedford County.

Jacob Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	1854		$168 85
John A. Osborn, Broad Top	1857		106 69
Lemuel Evans, "	1858		289 67
John C. Morgart, Cumb'd Valley	"		89 26
Jacob A. Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	"		138 73
George Roades, Liberty	1859		50 18
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"		47 32
Abram Croyle, Union	1860		29 9 40
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"		75 00
R. D. Barclay, Bedford borough	1861		28 21
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	"		16 00
Thomas M. Lynch, Bedford bor.	1862		111 94
Wm. Phillips, Bedford tp.	"		42 33
P. Hardman, Cumberland Valley	"		32 50
J. R. Durborrow, Woodberry M.	"		238 17
Samuel Working, Woodberry S.	"		178 62
H. Nicodemus, Bedford bor.	1863		502 77
Jacob Fetter, Bedford tp.	"		1,003 72
David Sparks, Providence W.	"		180 14
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"		307 55
L. N. Fyan, Juniata	"		85 42
D. A. T. Black, Providence E.	"		270 68
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"		134 00
George Beegle, Union	"		206 09
Aaron Reed, Woodberry S.	"		1,099 37
J. W. Crisman, St. Clair	"		43 71
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"		328 82
H. H. Akers, Bedford bor.	1864		670 00
Henry Beegle, Bedford tp.	"		1,521 89
John C. Figart, Broad Top	"		912 06
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"		214 44
Wm. Mason, Cumberland Valley	"		813 53
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"		723 45
Wm. Gorsuch, Hopewell	"		319 07
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	"		359 81
George Gardill, Juniata	"		437 41
Benj. Valentine, Londonderry	"		334 28
Wm. Stuckey, Monroe	"		476 66
Wm. Crisman, Napier	"		773 97
Joseph Fisher, Providence W	do		194 14
Peter M. Barton, Providence E.	do		349 25
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	do		1,000 92
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	do		284 81
George Smouse, Snake Spring	do		516 63
W. J. Rock, Schellsburg bor.	do		172 83
George Beegle, Union	do		621 87
Samuel Crisman, Woodberry S.	do		1,075 95
Sol. Barley, Woodberry M.	do		1,145 24
John Echart, Liberty	do		96 79
Total			$19,039 23

☞Part of the above is subject to exonerations and commissions and upon all sums due over fifteen months, interest will be charged.

Statement of Moneys

Due and owed by Bedford County.

To John Sill	$2,000 00
There is now in the Treasury subject to the order of the Commissioners	$2,230 52

Bounty Fund.

TREASURER, DR.

To amount received from collectors, as follows:			
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring	1863		$70 07
Thomas Fisher, Cumberland Valley			92 40
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.			31 09
Wm. M. Pearson, Woodberry M.			151 72
L. N. Fyan, Juniata			131 36
Alfred Entriken, Liberty			10 55
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg bor.			55 52
H. Nicodemus, Bedford bor.			69 75
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain			50 00
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe			200 00
John C. Figard, Broad Top			296 53
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry			53 61
John W. Crisman, St. Clair			75 00
Peter Winegardner, Napier			217 28
Hezekiah May, Harrison			60 00
D. A. T. Black, Providence E.			300 00
Jacob Fetter, Bedford township			653 33
Henry Beegle, do		1864	600 00
John C. Figard, Broad Top			400 00
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.			45 00
Wm. Mason, Cumberland Valley			300 00
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain			180 00
Wm. Gorsuch, Hopewell			200 00
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison			150 00
George Gardill, Juniata			270 00
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry			230 00
William Stuckey, Monroe			267 00
William Crisman, Napier			404 00
Joseph Fisher, Providence W.			150 00
P. M. Barton, Providence E.			180 00
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair			375 00
Archibald Perdew, Southampton			200 00
George Smouse, Snake Spring			283 00
Wm. J. Rock, Schellsburg borough			73 00
George Beegle, Union			160 00
Samuel Crisman, Woodberry S.			585 00
Sol. Barley, Woodberry M.			740 00
John Echart, Liberty			100 00
			$8,433 31

TREASURER, CR.

By whole amount paid out as per Commissioners' drafts	$8,493 10
Treasurer's commission	84 83
Auditors and clerk	40 00
	$8,617 93
Credits	$8,617 93
Charges	8,433 31
Bal. due Treasurer Farquhar	$184 62

Moneys owed Bedford county on Bounty Fund from collectors, as follows:

Baltzer Fletcher Monroe	1863	78 82
David Sparks Providence W.		52 14
Hezekiah May Harrison		175 56
D. A. T. Black Providence E.		98 44
H. H. Akers Bedford bor.	1864	496 32
Henry Beegle Bedford township		161 58
John C. Figard Broad Top		112 92
Samuel Bender Bloody Run borough		79 84
William Mason Cumberland Valley		152 31
Herbert Shoemaker Colerain		293 24
William Gorsuch Hopewell		34 85
Alexander Shoemaker Harrison		30 29
George Gardill Juniata		49 28
Benjamin Valentine Londonderry		40 36
William Stuckey Monroe		48 40
Joseph Fisher Providence W.		48 16
Peter M. Barton Providence E.		47 60
Samuel Beckley St. Clair		177 07
Archibald Perdew Southampton		68 59
George Smouse Snake Spring		29 43
William J. Rock Schellsburg bor.		16 52
George Beegle Union		223 26
Samuel Crisman Woodberry S.		130 43
Sol. Barley Woodberry M.		107 12
John Echart Liberty		91 29
		$2,843 82

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss:

The undersigned Auditors of Bedford county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, for the year 1864, as contained in the foregoing statements and we have examined the foregoing accounts of keys due to and owed by Bedford county, and we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands this 4th day of January, 1865.

JOHN H. BARTON,
DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. Kerr, Clerk.

Report of the Auditors of Bedford county to the Auditor General, January 4th, 1865.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, ESQ.,

Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TREASURER,		*DR.*
Amount received from collectors		$7,610 73
on unseated lands		335 93
		$7,946 66
TREASURER,		*CR.*
Amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts examined and filed		$5,530 69
Cificate of deposit from Reed & Schell		2,336 51
Tsurers commission		79 46
		$7,946 66
Tavern Licenses,		*Dr.*
Tiggregate amount assessed for 1864		$730 00
Cr.		
Bmount paid State Treasurer, per receipts dated April 5th a July 6th	$650 75	
Cificate of deposit	28 25	
Exeration of John Drhew	15 00	
Tsurers commission on amt assd	36 00	
		$730 00
Eating Houses		*Dr.*
To gregate amount for 1864		$100 00
Cr.		
Exeration of John Harris	$10 00	
Treasurers commission	4 50	
Amnt paid State Treasurer	85 50	
		$100 00
Distilleries,		*Dr.*
To gregate amount assessed for 1864		$60 00
Cr.		
By easurers commission on $60	$3 00	
Amount paid State Treasurer	57 00	
		$60 00
Banks,		*Dr.*
To a gregate amount for 1864		$20 00
Cr.		
By Treasurers commission on $20	$1 00	
Paid State Treasurer	19 00	
		$20 00
Confectionaries,		*Dr.*
To aggregate amount for 1864		$15 00
Cr.		
By Treasurers commission on $14	.75	
Paid Sate Treasurer	14 25	
		$15 00
Ten Pin Alleys and Billiards,		*Dr.*
To aggregate amount for 1864		$30 00
Cr.		
By Treasurers commission on $30	$1 50	
Paid Sate Treasurer	28 50	
		$30 00
Liquor Dealers,		*Dr.*
To aggregate amount for 1864		$25 00
Cr.		
By Treasurers commission on $25	$1 25	
Paid State Treasurer	23 75	
		$25 00
Mercantile Licence,		*Dr.*
To aggregate amount for 1864		$690 00
Cr.		
By exoneration	$21 00	
Treasurers commission on $675	33 75	
B. F. Meyers publishing retailers licenses	12 00	
B. F. McNeil do do	12 00	
Paid State Treasurer	617 25	
		$690 00

There is now outstanding in the hands of collectors for 1864 and previous years and due the State $6,565 52

Bedford County, ss:

The undersigned Auditors of said county, do certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements. Witness our hands this 4th day of January, 1865.

JOHN H. BARTON,
DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. Kerr, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Alexander Warsing, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Hopewell, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MAJOR, Adm'r.

February 17, 1865—6t

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, in Napier township, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865,

all that valuable tract of land of which William N. Blackburn died seized, containing 180 acres nett measure, about 10 acres of which is good meadow, the balance being well timbered. The improvements are a large

LOG HOUSE, DOUBLE LOG BARN,

Tenat House and other necessary buildings. Also, an ORCHARD of CHOICE FRUIT TREES. This farm adjoins lands of David Lingenfelter, Robert Blackburn, Thomas P. Studebaker, Nathan Carson and others, two miles north of Schellsburg, and convenient to mills, church and schools. Terms—one third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

EDMUND S. BLACKBURN,
Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William N. Blackburn, dec'd.

February 17, 1865—4t

Public Sale

Of Valuable Real Estate.

JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, at Bridgeport on SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865, the following valuable tracts of land:

1. *A Tract of excellent Coal Land, situated* in Southampton township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Dr. S. Fechtig and Andrew Emrick, containing about 225 acres, warranted in the name of Rebecca Kelso. There is on this tract a vein of coal 4 feet in thickness. It is also well timbered.

2. *A Tract of Coal and Timber Land,* situated in Londonderry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Wilhelm, sr., Somerset county line and lands of John Wilhelm, jr., containing 20 acres, warranted in the name of Jas. Shaw.

3. *A Tract of Coal and Timber Land,* situated in Londonderry township, Bedford county, adjoining the first named tract, containing 84 acres, and warranted in the name of Cornelius Devore.

4. *A Tract of Coal and Timber Land,* in Londonderry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of And'w Buzzard, Abraham Kerns' heirs and others, containing 65 acres and 87 perches, and warranted in the name of Cornelius Devore.

5. *The Undivided one half of 186 Acres* of Timber Land, in Allegheny township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of John Geiger, Jacob Troutman, John Alsip and others.

The above described lands are located in the Wellsburg Coal Region, celebrated for its wealth in coals. Petroleum has recently been discovered at Wellersburg, only five miles from these lands, and it is confidently believed exists upon these tracts.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock of said day, when terms will be made known by

JAMES C. DEVORE,
JACOB C. DEVORE,
JOHN C. VICKROY,
Ex'rs. of Cornelius Devore, dec'd.

February 17, 1865.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS, thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and F. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praises TO DESTROY WORMS! it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the Proprietor is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. Price 25 cents per bottle. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THE best and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poll-evil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, Liniment scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Man Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

and There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Beast Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves, Price 25 and 50 cents now per bottle, Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

in use. ☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

HORSES CATTLE

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 23—1y

HOGS CATTLE HORSES

The Stump Islands Oil Company.

CAPITAL $120.000.

Development Fund $21,000.

120,000 Shares, Par Value $1.00 each.

No certificates of stock to be issued to the corporators until 21,000 shares shall have been sold for the benefit of all the stockholders, in the further development of the Company's property.

WM. HARTLEY, Pres't., Bedford, Pa.

Hon. S. L. Russell, *Secty* & Treasurer.

Directors.
Hon. T. B. Shannon, M. C., California.
W. D. McKinstry, Mercersburg, Pa.,
Hon. Samuel Davis, Bedford, Pa.
J. M. Shoemaker, do
G. W. Rupp, do

The property of this company is all owned in fee simple and is all paid for; and consists of the following tracts:

1st. That valuable Island known as the "Lower Stump Creek Island," containing 8 acres and 93 perches; situated in the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the Clarion river. On this island a derrick was erected in the spring of 1861, and an engine placed on the ground, but the war breaking out the parties sold off and enlisted.

2d. The "Upper Stump Creek Island," situated but a few rods above the Lower Island, containing 4 acres and 20 perches, four acres of which are owned by this Company, on which are erected a house, stable, &c.

Neither of these Islands is liable to overflow, and both are well protected by stones and trees against washing. By reference to the map of Pennsylvania, it will be observed that the Clarion river empties into the Allegheny at a point due South from Oil Creek, and as oil is found at Freeport, on this line further South, we have every reason to believe that these islands are in the very centre of the great Oil Belt of Pennsylvania. Besides all this they lie far below the Coal Measures.

The Company also owns one acre and sixty-one perches of land, about 5½ miles above the Upper Island, at the mouth of Ritchey Run, near the town of Emlenton

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses**, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lark within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., *Practical and Analytical Chemists*, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where, and by

S. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. S. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Embracing many varieties of fabrics, new and beautiful.

Having on hand a large stock purchased previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer many

BARGAINS

THAT CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Our friends, customers, and public generality, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at SHORT PROFITS, thereby ensuring large sales.

TERMS—Cash, Produce, or Four Months credit to those who will pay us promptly.

☞Interest charged on all accounts after due.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

December 2, 1864.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Rachel Kegg, late of Colerain township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB KEGG, administrator.

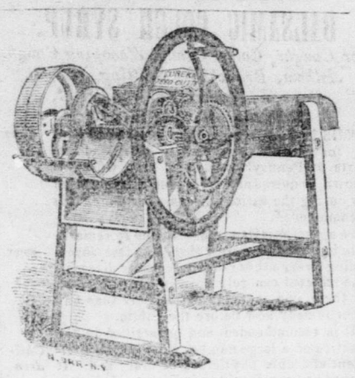
Bedford, Jan. 20, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Evan Swartzwelder, late of Monroe township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, in any way whatever, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims, will present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement. EMANUEL SWARTZWELDER,

Feb. 3 1865. 6t.* Executor.

WM. HARTLEY'S COLUMN.



The Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher,

Will save to any farmer who has six head of horses to keep, at least $150 in one season.

This machine has been improved since last year, and is pronounced by the farming public "The best Cutter ever invented."

Having sold more than 100 of these cutters the past year, I respectfully beg leave to refer to a few farmers of Bedford county who have them in use:

Judge Burns,	Daniel Walter,
John Schnebley,	Abraham Reighard,
Samuel Boor,	M. B. Miller,
Simon Nycum,	John Shank,
Jacob Fetter,	John W. Hoover,
C. R. Rea,	Michael Schafer,
John S. Brumbaugh,	John N. Tester,
Henry Harshberger,	Henry Clapper,
Samuel Griffith,	Jacob Yont,
Jacob Biddle,	John Halderbaum,
Isaac Imler,	Martin Hoover,
Adam Dibert,	Wm. Grisinger,
John Whiteline,	Frederick Schnebley,
Adam Samel,	J. Irvin Noble,
Henry Stiffler,	George Bowser,
William Rock,	David Karns,

William Keyser and some 60 other farmers, all of whom I am confident will speak of this machine in the highest terms of praise.

On account of the great scarcity of mechanics, the high price of material, and the great demand for these machines, I was unable to secure enough to supply the demand last season. And having now but 40 on hand, farmers desiring to secure cutt

MUST ORDER SOON.

—ALSO—

I still have in store an elegant assortment of

Hardware of all kinds,

which I will close out at very fair prices.

Farm Implements,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE BEST

Coal Oil and Lamps

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

CORN SHELLERS,

CIDER MILLS,

CLOVER HULLERS,

GRAIN DRILLS,

MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,

which I will sell during the winter at much less than they will be sold for next season.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS,

at old prices.

BUTCHER KNIVES, MEAT SAWS,

REVOLVERS of different kinds.

SADDLERY,

SHOE FINDINGS,

MILL SAWS, at old rates.

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c.

Being desirous of closing up my business, all indebted to me will please settle at once—and persons desiring any thing in my line, will find it to their advantage to call, as I am determined to close out my present stock of goods at LOWER RATES than goods can now be purchased for elsewhere.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

The very best Coal Oil made.

CLEAR AND BRIGHT,

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Thankful for the very liberal share of patronage which I have heretofore received, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

WM. HARTLEY.

Bedford, November 18, 1864.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published in a sealed envelope. Price Six C

A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and r ical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakne Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Imp iments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, C sumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physi Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By R ERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Gre Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admira Lecture, clearly proves from his own experie that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may effectually removed without medicine, and with dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instrume rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure once certain and effectual, by which every suffe no matter what his condition may be, may c himself cheaply, privately, and radically. T LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO TH SANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sea envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two pe age stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, N. Y. Post-office Box 4586

Feb. 6. (Nov. 25, '64.)

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,

INCLUDING EVEN

CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and the utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor at health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler,

well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.

J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Has fully established the superiority of

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,

Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., RELIEVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX, FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.

J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.

And by all Druggists.

May 6, 1864—eowly

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

Having lately purchased an excellent assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

consisting of *Over Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats & Caps, White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves, AND*

NOTIONS IN VARIETY.

We invtie our friends and all who desire to purchace to give us a call at our New Clothing Store in Schellsburg, where as we are doing business on the "*One Price*" System, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their patronage, and herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.

Schellsburg, Sept. 16, 1864.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:

WM. C. SNIVELY,

Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Jacob Snowberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

Feb, 3—6t.* JOHN B. REPLOGLE. Executor.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John B Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Law, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Burley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown within ¼ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

RICHARD LEO,

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas at Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 29, 1864—1y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE, ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable.

H. C. REAMER.

December 9, 1864

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, in the borough of Schellsburg, on Friday morning, January 6th, 1865, a bad girl named Mary Catharine Frazier. All persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account. The above reward but neither that nor charges will be paid for bringing her back.

J. E. COLVIN.

February 3, 1865—3t*

New Winter Goods,

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAPSTORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker. Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 19, 1864.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

NOTICE.

All unsettled accounts upon our books must be closed by cash or note, January 2, 1865. This is the only notice we shall give.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

December 30, 1864.

How to Save Your Money.

Call and buy your goods of E. V. MOWRY, that has been purchased at 33 per cent. cheaper than they have been for the last three months, or can be at present, when gold and goods had suddenly fallen.

Her stock comprises a general assortment of

Millinery Goods,

BONNETS, FELT AND SILK HATS,

Latest Winter Styles,

ALSO—A fine assortment of CLOAKS, BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS, WOOLEN HOSE, DRESS BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &c.

☞All persons having accounts standing, will please call and settle at once, for we have to pay Cash for all we buy, and MUST receive CASH for our goods to keep up our stock.

Bedford, November 4, 1864.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Deibaugh's, Bedford. April 28, 1864—1y.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST,

FARMERS, MECHANICS, LAWYERS,

DOCTORS, PREACHERS

AND ALL,

Buy your goods at the BARGAIN STORE of

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Who have just received an elegant assortment of

New Winter Goods,

Embracing Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lustres, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, all Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Canton Flannels, Scarlet, Solferino and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard makes, Miners Flannels, Linseys and Blankets. Ladies' Furs, Muffs, Capes and Cuffs. Ladies' Repellent Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, TWEEDS AND KENTUCKY JEANS, for men and boys wear.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NECK TIES, SHIRT COLLARS AND FRONTS, MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

HATS AND CAPS,

Every style, quality and color.

BOOTS AND SHOES, in great variety.

GROCERIES.

CHOICE RIO COFFEE, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong TEAS, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND SEGARS, of choice brands.

A large assortment of QUEENSWARE, together with 1,000 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, November 25, 1864.

BEALL'S FOUNDRY,

CORNER OF CENTRE & HARRISON STREETS,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

THOMAS WILKINSON, SR., Superintendent.

This large and long established Foundry has been purchased and re-opened by the subscriber, under the management of an experienced Superintendent and Machanics and Workmen.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

MINING MACHINERY, RAIL-ROAD AND MINE

CARS, FURNACES, STOVES, GRATES,

PLOUGHS, MILL IRONS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Will be manufactured to order.

A STOCK OF

"Beall's Egg Stoves,"

of various sizes; the best pattern for Stoves in the country for burning Cumberland Coal; will be kept on hand, and sold on favorable terms to the trade.

One New Four-horse Power Engine,

Boiler and Fixtures, for sale.

☞Cash paid for old Iron and Metal on delivery at the Foundry.

☞Orders solicited, and all work warranted.

WM. W. McKAIG.

Cumberland, Dec. 2, 1864—3m

Glorious News!

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY:

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of

EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now prepared for the

WINTER TRADE.

We have just received a large stock of

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS,

SACK FLANNELS,

CLOAK CLOTHS,

SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,

and a very great variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats!

Come Gentlemen, and examine our stock of clothing.

BOOTS AND SHOES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.

Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco,

and all articles usually found in a first class store.

We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, Dec. 16, 1864.

LADIES:

At Cramer & Co's you will find Cloaking Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Hoods, &c., very cheap.

December 2, 1864.

CLOTHING:

A good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING just received at CRAMER & CO'S.

December 2, 1864.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. York.